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CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1994, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/49, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 12 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives of international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"4. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"5. Recommends that States should cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"6. Further urges States to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with international law, at the national and international levels to prevent any abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, in particular serious abuses, including those involving acts of violence;

"7. Recommends that States should cooperate closely with the State in whose territory abuses of diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may have occurred, including by exchanging information and providing assistance to its judicial authorities in order to bring offenders to justice;

"8. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"9. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"10. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 10 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled 'Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives'."

2. By a note dated 27 December 1995, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 49/49, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of the same reports.

3. A total of four new reports of violations were submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49 during the period from 19 August 1995 to 13 June 1996. The corresponding figures for the 1994 and 1995 reporting periods stand at 17 and 10 respectively. 1/ Antigua and Barbuda, Belgium, Greece and Latvia reported that no such violations had occurred during the period in question.

4. Furthermore, additional information on previously reported cases was submitted by Australia, Ecuador and Yugoslavia.

5. In connection with four cases which had been reported and in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to such States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C of the present report, two follow-

up reports have been received in response to the reminders of the Secretary-General.

6. No views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

7. In accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 49/49 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the state, as at 1 July 1996, of ratifications of and accessions or successions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 10 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 49/49

A. Analytical summary of the reports

8. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period from 19 August 1995 to 13 June 1996 cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

9. The reported incidents differ substantially as to their nature and gravity, including a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Some of those incidents led to tragic consequences.

1. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

10. A number of communications have been submitted regarding intrusions into diplomatic or consular premises of missions resulting in material damage or injuries to personnel. In some instances, the intrusion involved violent attacks on such premises or other acts of violence, vandalism and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic and consular posts.

11. Mauritius reported on a case of larceny involving the taking of four hub-caps from a diplomatic vehicle which was parked at a residence. Pakistan reported two bomb blasts causing not only extensive damage to the Egyptian Embassy but also the death of 18 persons and injuries to over 60 individuals. Swaziland reported a burglary at its Permanent Mission in New York from which items valued at $20,000 were taken.

12. As to the three communications received in relation to previously reported incidents, Australia submitted information on incidents involving the diplomatic premises in Australia, of France and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report from Yugoslavia contained follow-up information on the attack on the Apostolic Nunciature in Belgrade which had been reported by the Holy See.

2. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

13. There were several reported incidents of violent attacks directed against diplomatic or consular personnel. Uganda reported on a number of attacks against diplomats who had been robbed of property and money.

14. One communication provided information in relation to previously reported incidents. Ecuador provided information on the attack and robbery of the Vice-Consul of Peru in Machala.

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[31 August 1995]

The Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4, dated 17 August 1995, communicating the text of the report dated 7 August 1995, submitted by the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations.

1. In accordance with the reporting procedure provided in paragraph 9 (b) of General Assembly resolution 42/154 and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/49, the following is the Australian Government's response to the matters raised.

2. As soon as the French Government announced its intention to resume nuclear testing, promoting a very critical reaction within the Australian community, the Australian Government immediately took the necessary steps, in accordance with its international obligations, to provide specific protective measures to the French Embassy in Canberra and French consulates in State capitals, including guarding, providing security advice and electronic security equipment. The Australian Government has at all times acted promptly to protect the staff and premises of the French missions in accordance with the Vienna Conventions.

3. The Australian Government has actively sought to resolve the bans imposed by trade unions against the French Embassy and consulates, while at the same time seeking to contain and not exacerbate the situation to avoid wider union action. Those interventions have now proved successful, especially with reference to the non-delivery of mail to the French Embassy and consulates, from 14 July 1995. Following lengthy negotiations with the relevant union, these bans were suspended by the union from 28 August.

4. With regard to the detention of diplomatic bags, the Australian authorities are aware of only one instance where a bag (destined for a French Consulate-General) was held up as a result of union action. The Australian Government intervened promptly, and six days later, on 21 July 1995, the bag was released.

5. A number of demonstrations have occurred at the French Embassy in Canberra. There has also been intermittent picketing of the Embassy which was organized by the trade unions. In Australia, such pickets are permitted within the law. There have been no breaches of the law in relation to the conduct of those pickets, such as obstructing access to the Embassy or harassment of Embassy staff or visitors.

6. On one isolated occasion, six protesters broke into the grounds of the French Embassy in Canberra, some gaining access to the roof of the Chancery and displaying anti-nuclear banners, while others chained themselves at the entrance to the Chancery. The protesters were removed as quickly as safety considerations permitted, and five of them were subsequently charged and convicted of offences in relation to these incidents.

7. On 17 June 1995, two individuals fire-bombed the premises where the offices of the French Honorary Consul in Perth, Western Australia, were located, destroying the premises. Two persons were charged by police in relation to this incident. One has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The charges against the second are to be heard on 15 September 1995.

8. The Permanent Representative of Australia requests that the Secretary-General kindly inform all States of the contents of this report as has been done with the letter of 7 August of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: English]

[9 May 1996]

The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the final outcome of the prosecutions in connection with the attack on the Iranian Embassy on 6 April 1992, in Canberra, Australia, in accordance with article 11 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

1. The Convention is implemented in Australia by the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons) Act 1976. Eleven persons were charged with various offences against that Act. Four persons were charged with attacking two internationally protected persons (IPPs), Borghei Nejad and Rouhallah Nabiee, with damaging the means of transport of IPPs (three Embassy cars) and with damaging the official premises of IPPs (the Embassy premises). The four persons charged with these offences were Seyedeh Fatemah Ghariban, Abolghassem Hosseini, Morteza Aligoodarz and Hooshang Ghazalmohammareh.

2. The individual outcomes of the prosecutions were as follows:

- Seyedeh Fatemah Ghariban was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and sentenced to imprisonment for six months, to be suspended on her entry into a bond of $1,000 to be of good behaviour for two years;

- Abolghassem Hosseini was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months, to be suspended on his entry into a bond of $1,500 to be of good behaviour for two years;

- Morteza Aligoodarz was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months, to be released after serving 9 months and entering into a bond of $3,000 to be of good behaviour for three years;

- Hooshang Ghazalmohammareh was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on his entry into a bond of $2,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.

3. The other seven persons were charged with the above offences, plus that of attempting to damage the Embassy premises by fire. (Under Australian law, this offence is separate from, and punishable more severely than, the offence of simply damaging Embassy premises.)

4. These persons were Abolghassem Ghassemian, Maryam Chahhouzi, Mahmoud Ghassemian, Mohammad Reza Markieh, Mohammed Reza Khadji, Karim Mohammad Khani and Ali Asgha Donyadideh.

5. The individual outcomes for these defendants were as follows:

- Abolghassem Ghassemian was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months, to be released after serving 12 months and entering into a bond of $5,000 to be of good behaviour for three years;

- Maryam Chahhouzi was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the Embassy cars. She was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on her entry into a bond of $2,000 to be of good behaviour for two years;

- Mahmoud Ghassemian was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 15 months, to be released after serving 10 months and entering into a bond of $4,000 to be of good behaviour for three years;

- Mohammad Reza Markieh was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months, to be released after serving 9 months and entering into a bond of $4,000 to be of good behaviour for three years;

- Mohammed Reza Khadji was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and damaging two of the Embassy cars. He was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on his entry into bond of $2,000 to be of good behaviour under Adult Corrective Services supervision for two years;

- Karim Mohammad Khani was convicted of damaging the Embassy premises and sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to be suspended on his entry into a bond of $2,000 to be of good behaviour for two years;

- Ali Asgha Donyadideh was convicted of attacking Borghei Nejad, damaging the Embassy premises and damaging one of the Embassy cars. The Federal Court quashed his convictions on appeal.

6. None of the defendants was found guilty of attacking Rouhallah Nabiee or attempting to damage the Embassy premises by fire.

3. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: Spanish]

[27 November 1995]

Further to instructions received I have the honour to refer to your note LA/COD/4, of 27 September 1995, transmitting the complaint submitted by the Government of Peru concerning the alleged ill-treatment to which the Peruvian Vice-Consul was subjected in Machala on 6 March 1995.

In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 and taking into account the Secretary-General's guidelines in document A/42/485, I attach herewith an explanatory memorandum detailing the measures taken by the Ecuadorian Government in connection with the complaint submitted by Vice-Consul González Mantilla.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. On 6 March 1995, at 8.45 a.m. at San Vicente on the highway between the cities of Machala and Huaquillas, in the Ecuadorian Province of El Oro, Mr. Eduardo González Mantilla, Vice-Consul of Peru in Machala, was regrettably the victim of assault and armed robbery.

2. According to the complaint made by the victim to Ecuadorian National Police Provincial Command "El Oro No. 3", four assailants intercepted him on the highway, robbed him at gunpoint and stole the vehicle in which he was travelling.

3. Vice-Consul González Mantilla was the only victim of the violation.

4. According to the police report, during the commission of the crime Vice-Consul González Mantilla was tied hand and foot, his eyes were covered with adhesive tape and he was subsequently dumped some distance from the highway. The criminals fled taking the Consul's car, a black Chevrolet Aska sedan, licence plate No. PHT-539, as well as personal belongings. According to a note transmitted to the Embassy of Ecuador in Lima by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, Vice-Consul González Mantilla was also beaten and abused during the incident.

5. At present the Government of Ecuador has no information concerning the identity of the assailants, who, reports indicate, wore military uniforms.

6. The police report did not specify the type of weapons used by the assailants. Due note has, however, been taken of the information provided by the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the criminals carried rifles.

7. There is no indication of any accomplices being involved in the crime.

8. As soon as the complaint was made, the Government of Ecuador immediately began exhaustive investigations to discover the whereabouts of the assailants and to determine the existence of any accomplices and persons seeking to cover up the crime. The Ecuadorian Government attaches high priority to establishing the facts in this crime and is closely following the conduct of the ongoing investigations.

9. It has not yet proved possible to determine who was responsible for the assault on Vice-Consul González Mantilla.

10. The information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru to the Embassy of Ecuador in Lima has been taken into account in the police investigations being conducted to determine the facts.

11. So as to avoid any further incident the Government of Ecuador has tightened security for Vice-Consul González Mantilla as well as all other diplomatic and consular officials representing Peru in Ecuadorian territory.

12. The Government of Ecuador deeply regrets that Vice-Consul González Mantilla fell victim to such an attack, presumably at the hand of common criminals. Unscrupulous individuals have taken advantage of the chaos created by the armed conflict between Ecuador and Peru to carry out criminal acts in the Province of El Oro and other border provinces (for example, a near relative of the Defence Minister of Ecuador died in El Oro Province in an assault similar to that suffered by Vice-Consul González Mantilla a few days before that took place). It should be noted that the assault took place on an isolated stretch of the highway, not patrolled by the police. Moreover, the Vice-Consul was travelling in a car with private (not diplomatic) licence plates and without a security escort. Had Vice-Consul González Mantilla requested protection for his journey, the Government of Ecuador would have immediately taken all necessary security measures.

New York

20 November 1995

4. Note verbale from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: English]

[3 June 1996]

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the [Permanent Mission of the] Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 27 December 1995, has the honour to report that the following security measures are provided to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Mauritius:

(a) Regular police patrols are maintained during night and day in the vicinity of offices and places of residence of diplomats;

(b) Police presence is provided at embassies or missions on request.

A list of incidents for the year 1995 in which there was violation of safety and security of foreign missions in Mauritius is herewith annexed.

List of incidents for the year 1995 in which there was a violation of the safety and security of a foreign mission

	Case No. and station	Name of person involved	Particulars of case	Date	Remark
1.	5060/95 Curepipe	Mr. Gerard DROUET, French national	Robbery of four hubcaps from diplomatic car No. 35 CD 41 at residence parking on College Lane	7 November 1995	Case filed
2.	36/95 Floreal	Mrs. FRESLON, French Consular	Robbery from house	11 January 1995	Pending investigation
3.	459/95 Floreal	Gileen E. PEET, Diplomat of Embassy of the United States of America	Robbery from house	26 April 1995	To do

5. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/

[Original: English]

[30 November 1995]

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, I have the honour to enclose herewith a preliminary investigation report on the unfortunate terrorist bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad on 19 November 1995.

Investigations into this serious incident are continuing, and further information will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

1. The Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, located in the Diplomatic Enclave, was struck in quick succession by two bomb blasts at approximately 1045 hours on Sunday, 19 November 1995. According to preliminary findings, the second explosion was apparently triggered by a suicide bomber, who used a pick-up laden with explosives, causing extensive damage to the Chancery building, the Ambassador's residence and adjacent buildings.

2. The incident resulted in the death of 18 persons and injuries to over 60. Among those who died were an Egyptian Embassy Counsellor, a Second Secretary, and three staff members. The remaining casualties were mostly Pakistani.

3. The Government of Pakistan provided every possible relief assistance to the victims. Soon after the blast, the President, the Foreign Minister, the

Interior Minister and other Cabinet Members visited the site. The Prime Minister also subsequently visited the Embassy.

4. The Government constituted a high-level investigative team which is working in association with Egyptian and United States security experts. Strict security measures have been taken to protect diplomatic missions and prevent the recurrence of such incidents. The Government of Pakistan has also offered to rebuild the Egyptian diplomatic mission.

5. According to latest reports the security agencies involved in the investigation have traced and identified an Arab national who is believed to have been one of the ringleaders of the terrorist attack on the Embassy. The vehicle utilized for the attack by the suicide bomber has also been identified and traced. The interrogators suspect that some of the gang members might have fled Pakistan after the incident.

6. The Government of Pakistan has condemned the brutal terrorist attack at the highest levels and in the strongest possible terms. The President and the Prime Minister have underlined Pakistan's resolve not to permit its territory to be used against foreign States or Governments, and to take concrete steps against fugitive offenders involved in such criminal and terrorist activities.

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Swaziland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 10/

[Original: English]

[13 September 1995]

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Swaziland to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 dated 21 December 1994 together with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49 of 9 December 1994, relating to the protection, security and safety of the diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and has the honour to communicate the following:

1. Certain unknown persons carried out a burglary at the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Swaziland to the United Nations on Thursday night, 24 August 1995. Items valued at more than $20,000 were stolen and the matter was forthwith reported to the New York Police Department, and the United States Department for Diplomatic Security; however, no arrests have been made so far.

2. The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Swaziland to the United Nations requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to circulate this information to all Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49.

7. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 11/

[Original: English]

[13 June 1996]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations ..., in reference to resolution 49/49, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General reported cases of violence on diplomatic mission/officials in Uganda for the year 1995.

During 1995, there were few violations of protection and security of the above except a few incidents as indicated below.

1. On 7 January 1995, Francis Musitelli, a French national attached to the French Embassy, was robbed of money and household property. Suspects were arrested.

2. On 26 January 1995, Bruce Premer, a Canadian national, was attacked in his residence by unknown thugs. Several household items and money were taken. Investigations are still going on.

3. On 14 October 1995, White fathers of American origin were attacked in their mission by unknown thugs. Household property and money were taken.

4. On 20 October 1995, Dorotyl, Ferris, Beverly Trent and Vivian Wakefield, all American nationals, were attacked by thugs. Household property and money were taken. The culprits were apprehended.

5. On 5 December 1995, Tomasi Chemrot, a French national, was attacked by thugs at his residence. Household property and money were taken. The culprits were apprehended.

However, security measures are extended by the Uganda Government which are enjoyed by diplomatic missions, their representatives and other important foreign nationals in Uganda. This is done without discrimination in form of:

(a) A fully fledged police unit attached to the office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations agencies within the country to ensure the security of the staff who require protection;

(b) Permanent on-site protection of mission premises (offices, vehicles and residences) by uniformed police;

(c) Discreet protection provided by plain-clothes police and civilian-registered police vehicles where threats have been detected;

(d) Protection by mobile police patrols.

Those responsible for such criminal offenses are quickly arrested as a result of police investigations. Inquiries are instituted with a view to bringing them to justice without delay.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 12/

[Original: English]

[12 December 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations ..., with reference to the Secretary-General's notes LA/COD/4 of 13 June and 10 November 1995 respectively, has the honour to submit the following report in connection with the incident at the Apostolic Nunciature in Belgrade, which occurred on 8 August 1994:

The local police were quick in arriving at the scene, immediately after having been informed of the incident. It was established that no one had been injured and that no material damage had been caused to the premises of the Nunciature. The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented its apologies. At the request of the Nunciature, steps have been taken to increase the level of security and safety measures in order to protect the staff and premises. The competent authorities immediately launched an investigation, which is still under way, but the identity of the perpetrators has not been established so far.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
Ecuador (to respond to a report from Peru)	8 May 1995	27 September 1995	27 November 1995*
Rwanda (to respond to a report from the Holy See)	13 June 1995	8 November 1995	-
United States (to respond to a report from Swaziland)	27 September 1995	2 February 1996	-
Yugoslavia (to respond to a report from the Holy See)	13 June 1995	10 November 1995	12 December 1995*

* The follow-up reports submitted by Ecuador and Yugoslavia are reproduced in sect. II.B., Nos. 3 and 9, respectively, above.

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 49/49, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 1 JULY 1996, OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND ACCESSIONS OR SUCCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE 1973 CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	18 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		9 Aug. 1990
Argentina	8 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		6 May 1968
Belarus	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987
Burundi		1 May 1968
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977

* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications, accessions or successions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.5).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Guinea-Bissau		11 Aug. 1993
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971
Kazakstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait		23 July 1969
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct. 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		19 May 1965
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritania		16 July 1962
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967
Morocco		19 June 1968
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nauru		5 May 1978
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger		5 Dec. 1962
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru		18 Dec. 1968
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968
Qatar		6 June 1986
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Russian Federation	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978
Tajikistan		6 May 1996
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Togo		27 Nov. 1970
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965
Ukraine	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980
Yemen		24 Nov. 1976
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	19 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		28 Mar. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 1, p. 67.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Bulgaria		6 June 1989
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait		21 Feb. 1991
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Mauritius		18 July 1969

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		26 Apr. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 1, p. 69.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Albania		4 Oct. 1991
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		21 Nov. 1990
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		17 Sept. 1992
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		11 May 1992
Belarus		21 Mar. 1989
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979
Colombia	24 April 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Egypt		21 June 1965
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973
Guinea		30 June 1988
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary		19 June 1987
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973
Kazakstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct. 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		1 Oct. 1991
Maldives		21 Jan. 1991
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru		24 Apr. 196317 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania		24 Feb. 1972
Russian Federation		15 Mar. 1989
Rwanda		31 May 1974
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Spain		3 Feb. 1970
Sudan		23 Mar. 1995
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978
Tajikistan		6 May 1996
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Togo		26 Sept. 1983
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		8 July 1964
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Ukraine		27 Apr. 1989
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Viet Nam		8 Sept. 1992
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Jan. 1994	
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980

Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 2, p. 78.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Jan. 1994	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965

Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 2, p. 79.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1993
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982
Armenia		18 May 1994
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977
Bahamas		22 July 1986
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980
Cameroon		8 June 1992
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977
China		5 Aug. 1987
Colombia		16 Jan. 1996
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975
Greece		3 July 1984
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Israel		31 July 1980
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978
Japan		8 June 1987
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984
Kazakstan		21 Feb. 1996
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989
Latvia		14 Apr. 1992
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975
Liechtenstein		28 Nov. 1994
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		17 June 1980
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Portugal		11 Sept. 1995
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		8 Aug. 1985
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991
Sudan		10 Oct. 1994
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988
Togo		30 Dec. 1980
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Ukraine	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977

Notes

1/ See A/49/295 and Add.1-2; and A/INF/50/3.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 September 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 13 September 1995.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 20 May 1996 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 May 1996.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 7 December 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1995.

8/ Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 June 1996.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 December 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 December 1995.

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 27 September 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 13 October 1995.

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Canada and France to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 20 June 1996 and to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America by a note verbale dated 25 June 1996 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 June 1996.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 15 December 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 29 December 1995.